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10/709,439	05/05/2004	Achyut Kumar Dutta	3438		
759	90 12/20/2005	EXAMINER			
•	ta, Banpil Photonics, In	LOUIE, WAI SING			
Suite 400 2953 Bunker Hi	II Lane	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
Santa Clara, CA 95054-1131			2814		

DATE MAILED: 12/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No) .	Applicant(s)			
Office Action Summary		10/709,439		DUTTA, ACHYUT KUMAR			
		Examiner		Art Unit			
		Wai-Sing Louie		2814	(proj		
The MAILING DATE Period for Reply	of this communication app	pears on the cov	er sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	dress -		
 Failure to reply within the set or ex 	R, FROM THE MAILING D e under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 alling date of this communication. bove, the maximum statutory period tended period for reply will, by statute ter than three months after the mailin	OATE OF THIS C 136(a). In no event, ho will apply and will expire, cause the application	OMMUNICATION wever, may a reply be tim e SIX (6) MONTHS from to become ABANDONEI	I. lely filed the mailing date of this co (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status							
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL 3) ☐ Since this applicatio	nunication(s) filed on $\underline{12 \text{ C}}$ $\underline{2b}$ This in condition for allowate with the practice under \underline{E}	s action is non-fi ince except for f	ormal matters, pro		e merits is		
Disposition of Claims							
5) Claim(s) is/ar 6) Claim(s) 1.2.5.14.17 7) Claim(s) is/ar 8) Claim(s) are s Application Papers 9) The specification is of the second of	im(s) 3,4,6-13,15,16,18 are e allowed. Y and 20 is/are rejected. e objected to. subject to restriction and/outside to by the Examine on is/are: a) accuse that any objection to the sheet(s) including the correct	or election requirer. cepted or b) or drawing(s) be he etion is required if	ement. bjected to by the E d in abeyance. See the drawing(s) is obj	Examiner. e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CF			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PT 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent 3) Information Disclosure Stateme Paper No(s)/Mail Date		4) [) 5) [6) [Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da Notice of Informal P Other:	ite	O-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-2, 5, 14, 17, and 20, in the reply filed on 10/12/05, is acknowledged. It is suggested that all the non-elected claims be canceled in the response to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tsuji (US 6,350,998).

With regard to claim 1, Tsuji discloses an avalanche multiplication type semiconductor photodetector (col. 3, line 56 to col. 9, line 20 and fig. 17) comprising:

- A first ohmic contact layer 10 (col. 8, line 9 and fig. 6);
- a semiconductor structure including layers 1 to 7(col. 7, lines 50-62 and fig. 6):
 - o a substrate 1 (col. 7, line 52);
 - o a highly doped buffer layer 2, material-type same as the substrate 1 (col. 7, line 53);
 - o a multiplication layers 3 of InGaAs with different contents (graded) for absorption layer (col. 7, lines 54-56);

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o a doped thin layer 4 of InGaAs (col. 7, line 57);

o a highly doped thick layer 7 of InGaAs for the second ohmic contact 9 (col. 7, lines 61-62);

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second ohmic metal contact 9 on the top of the thick doped layer 7 (col. 8, line
8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji (US 6,350,998) in view of Yamaguchi et al. (US 6,949,770).

With regard to claim 2, Tsuji discloses a photodetector, but does not disclose an array of photodetectors. However, Yamaguchi et al. disclose an array of photodiodes (Yamaguchi col. 3, lines 57-59 and fig. 3). Yamaguchi et al. teach an array of photodiodes can reduce the size and pitch of the photodiodes and reduce the crosstalk between the diodes (Yamaguchi col. 1, lines 9-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tsuji's device with the teaching of Yamaguchi et al. to form an array of photodiodes in order to reduce the size and pitch of the photodiodes and reduce the crosstalk between the diodes.

Tsuji modified by Yamaguchi et al. disclose a NxN photodiode array comprises:

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- A common ohmic metal contact layer 23 on the backside of the substrate 10 for all photodiodes in the array (Yamaguchi col. 4, lines 52-53);
- The semiconductor structure (see claim 1 above);
- The second ohmic contact layer 9 on the top of the highly doped thick InGaAs 7 (see claim 1 above);
- Interconnection metal line, where each metal line is connecting each photodiode to the outside pad 50 to make independently addressable (Yamaguchi fig. 7a).

With regard to claim 5, in addition to the limitations disclosed in claims 1-2 above, Tsuji modified by Yamaguchi et al. also disclose:

- An etch-off substrate 17 to open for light illumination (Yamaguchi fig. 5a);
- Tsuji modified by Yamaguchi et al. do not disclose the second ohmic contact can be flip-chip bonded. However, both photodiode chips, disclosed by Tsuji and Yamaguchi et al., could be flip-chip bonded, which is commonly done in the art.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji (US 6,350,998) modified by Yamaguchi et al. (US 6,949,770) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Eby et al. (US 5,302,449).

With regard to claim 14, Tsuji modified by Yamaguchi et al. disclose an antireflective (ARC) coating 22 made of SiO_xN_y (Yamaguchi col. 4, lines 42-43), but do not disclose the ARC is metal oxide. However, Eby et al. disclose an ARC layer 70 on the photodiode (Eby col. 7, lines 1-20). Eby et al. teach the ARC serves two important functions, which is reducing the reflection and protecting the reflective metal layer from the environment (Eby col. 1, lines 36-

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49). Hence, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to modify Tsuji's device with the teaching of Yamaguchi et al. and Eby et al. to provide an metal oxide ARC on

the photodiode in order to reduce light reflection and to protect the reflective layer.

Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsuji

(US 6,350,998) modified by Yamaguchi et al. (US 6,949,770) as applied to claim 2 above, and

further in view of Fasen et al. (US 6,765,276).

With regard to claims 17 and 20, Tsuji modified by Yamaguchi et al. do not disclose a

fixed or tunable filter on the photodiode. However, Fasen et al. disclose a set of color filter 14

(Fasen col. 3, line 36 and fig. 1). Fasen et al. teach the color filter allows only a relatively narrow

radiation wavelength range to reach the photodiode (Fasen col. 1, lines 41-48). Thus, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Tsuji's device with the teaching of

Yamaguchi et al. and Fasen et al. to provide a color filter on top of the photodiode in order to

narrow the range of radiation wavelength to enter the photodiode.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Wai-Sing Louie whose telephone number is (571) 272-1709. The

examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wael Fahmy can be reached on (571) 272-1705. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Wsl December 15, 2005.